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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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President Approves Increase In Vietnam Troop Strength

President Johnson has authorized sending at least 45,000 more men to Vietnam this fiscal year, bringing the FY68 authorized end-strength there to 525,000.

Most extra personnel will be Army troops now based in the United States, the Pentagon said.

"The Joint Staff, the Military Departments and the Office of the Secretary of Defense are now working out details of the deployment plan," the statement elaborated.

The statement said no reserve call-up is contemplated. DOD officials also stressed no involuntary tour extension of active duty personnel is planned.

The President announced the Vietnam troop increase in his Aug. 3 message to Congress on the budget and economy that called for tax increases.

Mr. Johnson said he called for the Southeast Asia troop increase "after considering the recommendations of Secretary McNamara, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and General Westmoreland."

The Commander-in-Chief said the nation must honor its pledge to its sons and brothers engaged in conflict so they shall never lack for arms and equipment essential to their missions and to their lives.

"I have asked Secretary McNamara, therefore, to conduct a searching review of defense expenditures and to withhold all such expenditures that are not now essential for national security," the President said.

He hoped such action will hold total defense expenditures near the January budget level but he noted the history of war teaches the clear lesson "the costs of conflict can never be precisely estimated nor fully foreseen."

DOD Approves Military Equipment Loan For Use in Quelling Civil Disturbance

Service secretaries have been authorized to delegate to installation commanders the loan of military protective equipment to local civilian authorities for use in quelling civil disorder on American soil.

In a July 28 memo Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze gave secretaries of individual military departments the authority to delegate the loan of protective equipment when it is "requested by local governmental authorities."

(Continued on page 2)

TRIPLE ACE MIG KILLERS—Pilots of the 555th Tactical Fighter Squadron established a milestone in the Vietnam war when they scored their 15th MIG air victory over the North. Some of the F-4C Phantom pilots of the 8th Tactical Fighter Wing, who contributed to the feat are (left to right) Capt. Francis M. Gullick, 1st Lt. William D. Lafever, Capt. Richard M. Pascoe, Col. Robin Olds, wing commander; Maj. Thomas M. Hirsch, Capt. Norman Wells and Maj. Everett J. Raspberry.

Ignatius Named Secretary of Navy; Other High-Level DOD Shifts Announced

President Johnson has nominated Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations & Logistics) Paul R. Ignatius as the 58th Secretary of the Navy.

In a related action, the President approved the reassignment of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower) Thomas D. Morris to fill Mr. Ignatius' present position.

The President also announced he has accepted with regret the resignation of Norman S. Paul as Under Secretary of the Air Force, effective Sept. 30. Townsend Hoopes, now Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs), was nominated as Mr. Paul's successor.

Mr. Ignatius will succeed Paul H. Nitze, who became Deputy Secretary of Defense on July 1. John T. McNaughton, who was nominated and confirmed as Mr. Nitze's successor but had not yet asumed office, was killed in an airplane crash in North Carolina, July 19.

The new Secretary of the Navy has been with DOD since May 22, 1961, when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Army (Installations and Logistics). He became Under Secretary of the Army on February 28, 1964. He assumed his present DOD post, Dec. 12, 1964.

Washington Memos

GUIDED MISSILE escort ship USS Richard L. Page was commissioned Aug. 5 at Boston Naval Shipyard. Ship is designed for antisubmarine warfare operations, carrying one 5-inch .38-caliber gun, TARTAR missiles, ASROC and torpedoes.

AIR FORCE BRIG. GEN. Harold C. Teubner succeeded Maj. Gen. Wendell E. Carter as Deputy Chief of Staff for Comptroller, Air Force Systems Command, Andrews AFB, Md. Gen. Carter has been reassigned as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Air Force Comptroller/Information. Gen. Teubner came to Systems Command from comptroller's office, Air Force Headquarters.

REPRESENTATIVES OF 1st Signal Brigade (USASTRATCOM) have accepted new microwave communications terminal installed by Page Communications Engineers Inc., for new Vietnam Military Headquarters. Part of integrated Wideband Communications System, this terminal will permit relocation of MACV headquarters and staff without loss of communications with other government agencies and military field commands.

MARINE CORPS COMMANDANT Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr., is on his sixth trip to Western Pacific where he will talk with field commanders in Vietnam, Okinawa, the Philippines and Hawaii. Accompanying general on 10-day tour is Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps Herbert J. Sweet.

MAYOR OF TOULON, France, Maurice Arreckx, presented medal to U.S. Navy July 31 in recognition of long cordial relationship which has existed between the city and the Navy, particularly Sixth Fleet. Accepting medal was Adm. David L. McDonald, Chief of Naval Operations and former Sixth Fleet commander.

FAST, UNAIMED SHOOTING by reflex technique called "Quick Kill" will become a basic part of rifle training at 12 Army training centers by December. Presently it is being taught only at installations giving Vietnam-oriented advanced individual training.

FINAL TESTING OF new low frequency communications system is being conducted by Air Force Electronic Systems Division at Hawes, Calif. Network will include another station in Nebraska and two other sites for Navy. System will be used by DOD as general command channel and reserve communications system.

ARMY BRIG. GEN. William M. Van Harlingen assumed command of First Signal Brigade at Long Binh, RVN, July 29, relieving Brig. Gen. Robert D. Terry. Gen. Van Harlingen was previously assigned as Deputy Chief of Staff, Communications and Electronics, North American Air Defense Command. Gen. Terry will become Commanding General, Army Strategic Communications Command, Pacific, in Hawaii.

O-2 LIGHT AIRCRAFT was recently flown on first combat mission in Vietnam by pilots from Psychological Air Warfare Section, 9th Air Commando Sq., Da Nang AB. More than 25,000 leaflets were dropped on first mission, and two-and-a-half hours logged on the aircraft's speakers. O-2 is replacing the U-10B Courier as primary psywar aerial broadcast aircraft in I Corps. Speakers on O-2 are twice as powerful as those on U-10. O-2 can also get from point-to-point faster and stay longer over a target.

AIR FORCE HAS added an aeromedical evacuation flight from Da Nang AB, Vietnam, bringing weekly total to 17 being flown from Southeast Asia to the U.S. in C-141 aircraft. New flight departs Da Nang, transits Clark AB, R.P.; Andersen AFB, Guam; and Hickam AFB, Hawaii, before terminating at Travis AFB, Calif. Service augments evacuation of wounded Marines to Navy hospital on Guam.

Equipment Loan

(Continued from page 1)

Use of military facilities "in connection with protective operations" was also authorized. Protective equipment described in the memo included helmets, gas masks and armor vests.

The memo spelled out again the Department of Defense position taken in 1964 on use of military personnel in connection with civil disorders, stating servicemen "may not be used . . . without the personal approval of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense or the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Further, any requests by state or local civil officials for arms, ammunition, chemical agents or tank-automotive equipment must be referred to these same DOD officials.

The Nitze memo stated that all requests requiring the approval of the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense, or the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff must be forwarded through the Deputy Director, National Military Command Center.

Similarly, actions taken for loan of military equipment or use of military facilities in response to requests from civil authorities must be reported to DDO/NMCC, who will keep DOD's General Counsel informed of such requests and actions taken to satisfy them in the case of disorders or disturbances.

ARMY'S JUDGE ADVOCATE General Corps celebrated its 192nd anniversary last month. Office was established by act of Congress on July 29, 1775, and was first military legal position authorized by United States.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

THIS PUBLICATION CONTAINS OFFICIAL INFORMATION, NEWS AND POLICY, DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON AUTHORIZED SOURCES.

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Background for Commanders

IMPLICATIONS OF CHANGE FOR U.S. FOREIGN POLICY – II*

In our foreign policy we ought to avoid the prescriptions of the extreme right or the extreme left. The right only too often says, erroneously, that to protect a better America we ought to stay out of the world. The New Left says that to build a better America we have to stay out of the world.

Both are wrong, because today our global involvement and our preponderance of power is such that our disinvolvement would create international chaos of enormous proportions. Our involvement is an historical fact—there is no way of ending it. One can debate about the forms it ought to take, about its scope and the way it is applied, but one cannot any longer debate in absolutist terms should we or should we not be involved.

Also, we should not underestimate, because of our own historical formation, the role of revolutionary nationalism in the world. While we have to pursue the task of building a world of cooperative communities, we have to realize that revolutionary nationalism is a stage of development which in many cases cannot be avoided. We should therefore be very careful not to get overinvolved in conflicts, with the result that we are pitched against revolutionary nationalism, making us appear as impediments to social change.

The Question of Intervention

This raises the extremely complicated issue of intervention. Under what conditions should we or should we not intervene? It is extraordinarily difficult to define clear-cut criteria; but as a broad generalization, it might be said that intervention is justified whenever its absence will create regional instability of expanding proportions. It has to be judged largely on its international merits and not in terms of specific domestic consequences within individual states. It is that distinction which justifies intervention—it is that distinction which warrants our involvement today in the effort to create regional stability in Southeast Asia.

In seeking ties with the developed nations of the world, particularly with Western Europe, we have to emphasize, in addition to specific political and security arrangements, increasing efforts addressed to the fundamental social dilemmas which are inherent in the widening gap between the United States and Western Europe. We ought to try to share and distribute our new knowledge and technological skills, because that is the unique asset of the postindustrial society. At the same time we should try to make the industrial societies more aware of the novel character of our problems. By learning from us they can perhaps avoid some of our difficulties. We have to forge new social bonds, especially between our younger generation and the younger Europeans—and urgently so, for we are at a time in history when the two continents find themselves in different historical eras.

A Broader Approach for Europe

Since the ideological age is waning, since the developed world is increasingly becoming the zone of tranquillity, since the United States is playing a predominant role in the world, and since we are in a new historical era which gives us special assets, it is our task to develop a broader approach for Europe, the purpose of which is to end gradually through reconciliation the cold war, a remnant of the civil war that has divided the most advanced parts of the world for the last 150 years.

Thus we need to adapt the Atlantic concept to the post-cold-war era. We should strive increasingly to shape a community of the developed nations which will contain four basic components: the United States; a more homogeneous and integrated Western Europe in close ties with the United States but also in increasingly close linkage with Eastern Europe; an Eastern Europe which will gradually begin to stand on its own feet and engage in subregional integration more independently of the Soviet Union while in turn retaining its ties with the Soviet Union; a Soviet Union which would also be drawn into constructive relationships with Western Europe and the United States.

Only by developing such a community of the developed nations, of which Japan should naturally be a member, can we try to assure a measure of order to a world which otherwise would be increasingly dominated by chaos.

If we look 20 years ahead, we can see clearly a challenge to the survival of organized society in several parts of the world. When we look 20 years ahead in the developed parts of the world and particularly in the United States, where the scientific, technological, medical, and chemical revolutions are progressing most rapidly, we can increasingly see a challenge to the individual as a mysterious, autonomous human being.

We cannot effectively respond to these twin challenges if we are at the same time preoccupied with ideological and doctrinal conflicts which no longer have much relevance to the fundamental concerns of our day. Given the traditional American quest for human freedom and today's U.S. global power, we have the opportunity and responsibility to take the lead in responding to these twin challenges.

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* *Excerpts from a recent speech by Zbigniew Brzezinski, member of the Department of State's Policy Planning Council.* Part I—Changes in International Politics *was published in the August 2 issue of COMMANDERS DIGEST.*

Army Volunteers for RVN Exceed 100,000 in 3 Years

More than 100,000 Army personnel have volunteered for Vietnam duty in the past three fiscal years Department of Army announced Aug. 1.

Between July 1, 1964 and the end of this June, 103,635 personnel volunteered for Vietnam and 88,166 were assigned.

Personnel who volunteered but were not assigned are considered immediately available for reassignment, but must wait for an opening in their grade and specialty in Vietnam.

Statistics showed 9,435 officers had volunteered and 7,977 were assigned. Enlisted personnel figures were 94,200 volunteers and 80,189 Vietnam assignments.

Army officials reported a high volunteer rate during the first half of FY 67, with Vietnam volunteer assignments averaging the equivalent of a brigade each month.

Statistics did not count Army personnel in Vietnam who have voluntarily extended their tours to take advantage of the 30-day non-chargeable home leave under Public Law 89-735. By the end of June, 432 Army officers and 13,059 enlisted personnel had volunteered for RVN tour extensions.

Freedom Shares Sales Top $6 Million Mark

Cumulative sales of Freedom Shares savings notes since May 1 have reached $6.2 million with $4.8 million purchased in July. Freedom Shares are sold only in combination with Series E Bonds to purchasers enrolled in a regular plan.

The sale of Series E Bonds during July reached $348 million, the highest for any July since 1946 and three percent above a year ago.

E and H sales during July were .2 percent below last year's $411.4 million.

The cash value of E and H bonds outstanding at the end of July was $50.9 billion, an increase of $737 million since the beginning of 1967.

CONSERVATION AWARD—Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, (left) and Lt. Gen. James M. Masters Sr., Commandant, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., view the Commandant of the Marine Corps Conservation Award earned in Class A in 1966 by Marine Corps Schools for effective conservation efforts.

Navy Research Lab to Get New Ocean Science Center

A center is being established to provide a broader basis for definition, review and assessment of the total Navy ocean science program, its response to Navy needs and relationship to other national programs.

Called the Maury Center for Ocean Science, it will be at the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., and under jurisdiction of RAdm. Thomas B. Owen, Assistant Oceanographer of the Navy for Ocean Sciences. Director will be Dr. J. Brackett Hersey.

Oceanographer of the Navy, RAdm. O. D. Waters said other purposes of the center will be to:

- Achieve maximum use of available resources.
- Increase interaction between Navy contract and internal programs.
- Improve information exchanges.

The center is named for Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, USN, pioneer Navy oceanographer.

F-111 Flight Time Total Exceeds 4,000 Hours

Two years and seven months after the first F-111 flight—Dec. 21, 1964—more than 4,000 hours have been logged in the supersonic jet aircraft.

Twenty-three F-111As of the Air Force and four Navy F-111Bs are flying regularly. First tactical F-111As are scheduled for delivery in September.

Flight tests of the aircraft are being made from Carswell AFB, Tex.; Nellis AFB, Nev.; Edwards AFB and Culver City, Calif.; Eglin AFB, Fla.; and Peconic River Airport, N.Y.

In addition, the F-111 has been tested under tropical weather conditions in Panama; subzero temperatures in Alaska, and extreme desert heat near Yuma, Ariz.

F-111 flights have included the longest low-level flights at supersonic speeds, reached altitudes up to 59,000 feet, and speeds up to Mach 2.5.

Astronaut Carpenter Switches To Navy's Undersea Program

Astronaut M. Scott Carpenter is being detached from the nation's space program to become an Aquanaut with the Navy's Deep Submergence Systems Program.

His release from NASA was requested by the Navy.

Cdr. Carpenter is one of the seven original astronauts, and was the second American to orbit the earth when he piloted Aurora 7 on a three orbit mission in 1962.

Navy says the 42-year-old commander is tentatively scheduled to be the Senior Aquanaut in the SEALAB III experiment to be held next year. During the 60-day operation at depths down to 600 feet, he will be responsible for operations on the ocean floor.

Cdr. Carpenter is not new to the Navy's Man In The Sea program. He was a team leader during the SEALAB II experiment in 1965, during which he set a world record by living underwater for thirty consecutive days at a depth of 205 feet.

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